

The Great War 1317th Day

German penetration of Russia really is, or what a gigantic scheme of world conquest the Germans now have undertaken. It would be in the highest degree foolish, if not criminal, if the Entente failed to take every step possible to frustrate this German scheme. Therefore I personally believe we would be well advised to seek the assistance of Japan in a matter in which she, and she alone, can do effective service."

War Council of Allies Considers Plan of Japan

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, March 8.—A significant development in the Russian question was disclosed in an Entente quarter today, where it was stated that the advisability of Japanese intervention in Siberia had been taken up by the Inter-Allied Supreme War Council at Versailles. It was further made known that the Entente powers have opened discussions upon the subject with the Russian Provisional Government, and who are still recognized as the legal representatives of Russia.

While the discussions are proceeding, the Versailles committee of representatives of the powers at war against the Central Empires and between the Allied Foreign Offices and the Russian ambassadors, the government at Tokyo is giving the most profound consideration to the views of the United States, which take issue with the views of the Allies and Japan.

Comments made by Allied diplomats today, however, are said to have no powers regard the question of Japanese occupation of Siberia as the paramount question before the Allies to-day. The views of President Wilson, communicated to the Allies, are said to be as a distinct surprise to the Allies, one spokesman of whom outlined some of the far-reaching possibilities involved.

Two Considerations For the Allies

"There are two considerations of the utmost moment," he said, "which the Allied governments must understand and have based their decisions upon. They are:

"First, that Germany has determined upon the partitioning of Russia, and that she is determined to carry this out, including the Russian withdrawals before the Turks in the Caucasus, give Germany her highway to India. Unless she is crushed, a new, unmanageable Russia will be created, threatening the peace of the world, than existed prior to August, 1914, and that will be an issue for the next thirty or fifty years, namely, the partitioning of Russia."

"Second, that if Japan is antagonized now she may be driven to seek an alliance with Germany, and the Central Powers and Japan could then divide Russia and Asia among them."

Military Question Likewise Important

"The military considerations are also of the very highest importance. In the first place, when one engages in an enterprise with another, the other's motives must not be questioned. It is not seriously pretended that the protection of the Allied stores at Vladivostok (for, having not been paid for, they are still the property of the Central Powers) is the reason for Japan's intervention, and that the war to an end. It will be won in the West, but it might be lost in the East. That brings us to this consideration: It cannot be denied that Germany is enabled to maintain maximum strength in the East. Every division attracted to the East increases the chances of Allied success."

India Seriously Menaced by Teutons

"It appears not to be really understood in America that India is seriously menaced. Look at the map. There are Odessa and Constanza, which are immediately to become German bases. Germany is steadily moving upon Petrograd and threatens to establish her line from Petrograd to Odessa, thence to Constanza. Across the Black Sea from Odessa and Constanza is Batoum, ceded by Russia to Turkey. Russia also has given up Kars and Karabagh, thus providing Germany with a sweep of territory from her own borders across Russia and into Persia. Persia is pro-Turkish; thus Germany has access to the very gates of India, via Afghanistan and Turkestan. With safe access to the Trans-Caspian regions, Germany is empowered to compel the world to contemplate the possibility of the overthrow of the British Empire in India. Remember, it is not so much the German advance as it is the German advance that a man would have been called a fool had he predicted the ignominious defeat of Russia; the Indian Empire is Asiatic, and in Asia again, it is possible."

It was stated that the differences of views which have arisen between the United States and the Allies affect profoundly and bring immediately and prominently to the front a possibility which is being studied with the greatest concern by both this government and by the Allies—the differences in their several war aims. From the Allied viewpoint, invasion of Siberia by Japanese armies is considered not only desirable, but necessary, and possibly indispensable advantages. Against the Allied viewpoint is the American, that invasion of Russia would interfere with the determination by the Russians themselves of their own destiny, a right which America believes the Russian people ought to be permitted to enjoy, and which, consequently, should be respected by the Allies.

It is understood that in the reply of the United States to Japan a loophole was left against the possibility of a change of views here. It is understood that the reply declared that this government believed it would be unwise for Japan to take her contemplated action "at this time" and this phrase is unquestionably will attach considerable importance to itself.

Socialists Protest At Japanese Plans To Invade Russia

Resolutions protesting against any armed occupation of Siberia by Japan were passed last night at a mass meeting in the Star Casino. This came after about one thousand men and women had heard speakers denounce



PRINCE OSCAR OF PRUSSIA Who may be King of Finland

Japan's proposal to land troops on Siberian soil as an attempt to act against the Russian revolution. A resolution calling for the vindication and pardon of Thomas Mooney was also passed.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the "Second Russian Branch of the Socialist Party of New York." "Japan may tell us that she is going into Siberia because she fears the Russian revolution," said Dr. M. D. Misir, treasurer of "Novy Mir," a Russian daily paper published here and intimate friend of Trotsky. "But we know that is false."

"They are afraid the munitions will get into the hands of the Bolsheviks," said Dr. Misir. "That is the only reason in Russia they are trying to do the same thing against the Bolsheviks. Enemies? Yes. But as soon as it comes to a question of capital and labor they forget their mutual differences and act against the Bolshevik regime."

Japan seeks to set the Russian revolution on naught. That is the menace of Nippon in Siberia. But the present Russian regime will not tolerate Japanese interference. If Japan sets a foot on Russian soil there will be fighting and much bloodshed. You shall see.

"Comrade Andre Tridon, who will speak next, says that it is an open secret that the President would just as soon give full recognition to the Bolsheviks, if the public here demanded it. It is up to us to bring that pressure to bear on the President. We must do the same to voice our views on the Japanese question, by letter, meeting and telegram. We must feel grateful to the President for what he has already done for Russia, though we may not agree with him on some things."

The mention of the Chief Executive's name brought lukewarm applause from the front of the house. Those in the rear of the hall were silent. Tridon said: "The Attorney General of California went out into the open market and bought up witnesses on the Mooney case."

"And the rope is around Mooney's neck to-night," he continued. "If they kill him the noose that chokes out his life will be a just fact. Will set off a lot of bombs here—no dynamite bombs, but mental bombs, which will frighten the capitalists even more. The explosions will even wake up Samuel Gompers."

This brought laughter. A subsequent mention of the name of the president of the American Federation of Labor brought a few hisses. Henry Dager, of the Chicago School, told his audience of the movement here to recruit a Red Guard for Russia. He said:

"What do you people do in a lifetime? You make a couple of dozen gains of pants and your life passes. But now you're too wise for that. You'll let the other fellow make the pants and you'll fight for Russia's freedom."

Kaiser Declares The "Categorical Imperative" Did It

Successes Due to Lesson Learned by People in Hard School, He Says

AMSTERDAM, March 8.—In reply to congratulations from Philip Heineken, director of the North German Lloyd Steamship Line, Emperor William has sent the following telegram:

"The German sword is our best protection. With God's help it will also bring us peace in the West and, indeed, the peace which, after much distress and many troubles, the German people need for a happy future."

The Emperor detailed his gratitude at greater length in his message to the vice-president of the Reichstag, which was received here yesterday. The complete message follows: "The complete victory fills me with gratitude. It permits us to live again one of those great moments in which we can reverently admire God's hand in history. What turns events have taken is by the disposition of God. "The heroic deeds of our troops, the successes of our great generals and the wonderful achievements of those at home have their roots in moral forces and in the categorical imperative which has been inculcated in our people in a hard school. They will also carry us through in a decided and final battle to victory."

"In the great tasks upon which the conclusion of peace, reconstruction and the healing of the wounds of war will set us, I desire my people to rely on the old historical experience that unity means strength. May our people face the new time and its tasks with a strong sense of the realities, with unbending faith in itself and its mission, and with strong, patriotic and proud joy in the Fatherland, bound to me and my house by old and proved bonds of mutual trust."

"I do not doubt that a rich, strong and happy people will arise out of the storms and sacrifices of this time."

tion by each party of compensation for war costs and indemnities; restoration of state treaties and private rights; exchange of prisoners of war and interned civilians and compensation for civil damages.

Plan Commercial Pact

Those treaties between Germany and Russia which have ceased to be operative will be replaced by new treaties corresponding to the altered conditions. In particular, negotiations will begin immediately for a commercial treaty and meanwhile trade relations will be regulated between both countries by a trade and shipping agreement.

To Exchange Prisoners

Prisoners of war in Germany and German prisoners in Finland will be exchanged with all possible dispatch and deported or interned civilian nationals on either side sent home as soon as possible. Then follow stipulations concerning amnesty, return or compensation for merchant ships, etc.; for settlement of questions relative to the Aland Islands and of the islands of the Baltic Sea; and the removal of the islands regulated by special agreement.

Instrument of ratification are to be exchanged in Berlin as soon as possible. Four months after the ratification representatives of the contracting parties will meet in Berlin for the purpose of negotiating a supplementary treaty.

Americans, Headed by Consul, Leave Finland

STOCKHOLM, March 7.—The American consul at Helsinki, Thorwald Hayes, has advised the American Legation in Stockholm that he is leaving the Finnish capital Friday with about twenty American residents.

Some three hundred refugees of different nationalities, including many Americans, are at Abo and Bornesberg, and Minister Morris has asked the Swedish government to send an ice breaker to bring them across the Gulf of Bothnia to Gote.

A Stockholm resident has received a letter from a friend in Helsinki, dated February 26, in which it is said that instead of a regular ration of grain flour and a half ration of potato that was to have been issued that week, only fish was distributed. The letter, which was sent by courier, expressed the hope that the United States, for humanitarian motives, would send grain to be kept at Narvik or other ports, and rationed out on condition that the Finns stop fighting among themselves.

Reds Being Reorganized To Resist Peace Terms

(Cable to the Jewish Daily Forward) PETROGRAD, March 7.—Peace negotiations have been signed, but it is by no means certain that Russia will be at peace with Germany. Plans are made to reorganize the Red Guard, and the plans are being carried out. The Germans are terrorizing the people of the provinces which they have taken. Representatives of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council of Kiev had been working for Jewish autonomy before the city was taken by the Germans. This work was interrupted when the Germans came in. Rumanians have suppressed the work of the revolution, and organizations in Bessarabia (the Rumanians) have particularly terrorized the Jews. Many leaders of the Jewish organizations of Kishineff were arrested.

Invasion Will End When All Russians Yield

Krylenko Is Told Teuton Drive Is Necessary to Break Resistance

Jamburg Retaken, Says Petrograd

Bolsheviks Also Assert Kiev Is Still Held by Red Troops

BERLIN, March 8 (via London) (British Admiralty per Wireless Press).—The imperial headquarters, replying to a radiogram sent by Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevik commander-in-chief, protesting against a continuation of hostilities, says that the Austro-Hungarian troops, in lending their aid to Ukraine, have engaged in fighting to rely on the old historical experience that unity means strength.

LONDON, March 8.—A Russian revolutionary army recaptured Jamburg, 68 miles from Petrograd, on the morning of March 5, according to an official announcement made in Petrograd Thursday and forwarded by the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, is still in the hands of Russian revolutionary troops and has not been occupied by the Germans, according to a statement issued Wednesday by the Russian official news agency in Petrograd. The previous message saying Kiev had been lost to the enemy, the correspondent adds, was due to the receipt of a wireless message, which must have originated from enemy sources.

The German War Office, in its official statement of March 3, said that Ukrainian and German troops had captured Kiev. Since then, however, there have been no claims of any advance beyond Kiev by the invaders.

Ensign X. Krylenko, commander-in-chief of the Bolshevik army, has resigned, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd. The resignation was brought about owing to differences of principle between Krylenko and the Council of People's Commissaries, as well as a disagreement with the latest actions of the Council.

A Berlin dispatch received in London on February 25 reported that General Bonch-Brujevitich had been appointed to succeed Krylenko as commander in chief, but there was no confirmation of this report from Russian sources.

The Bolsheviks returned to Petrograd on Wednesday's date, is calculated awaiting news of its fate during the quiet offered by the temporary armistice pending consideration of the peace treaty by the plenipotentiaries of the Congress at Moscow. Evidence that the city is being evacuated is seen everywhere. The Ministry of Finance is sending its archives to Nijni-Novgorod.

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German military movements in the northern districts of Russia have apparently stopped, but the enemy is so close that it is difficult to detect the government in Petrograd. Its removal to Moscow is generally expected before the Congress opens on March 12.

Vatican Is Aroused By Grants to Turkey

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Vatican circles are aroused over the article in the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty which implies the return to Turkey of Armenian territory held by Russia, according to an official dispatch from Rome to-day.

The Papal Secretary of State is reported to have directed the Apostolic Delegate at Constantinople to take steps to obtain formal assurances regarding the fate of the Christian population.

Turkey to Recognize Caucasus Autonomies

AMSTERDAM, March 8.—Enver Pasha, in an address to the Turkish Chamber, according to a Constantinople dispatch, said the Bolsheviks had proclaimed that self-determination was the right of all peoples, and that the Turkish government would not fail to recognize autonomous governments already established in the Caucasus and other governments in the neighborhood of Turkey, and would support them, if necessary.

Austrians Subdue Mutinous Poles

PITTED BATTLE FOUGHT, WITH HEAVY CASUALTIES AMSTERDAM, March 8.—A Vienna dispatch to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" says that it was alleged during a debate in the lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath on Tuesday that a Croatian infantry regiment was ordered to march against a Polish brigade of 8,000 men which, it is reported, mutinied on February 15. A pitched battle ensued, and the machine guns being used by both sides. There were heavy casualties, and the Poles were finally overpowered and made prisoners.

Official Statements

West BRITISH

LONDON, March 8 (DAY).—The enemy's artillery was active last night in the neighborhood of Ribecourt and the Scarpe Valley. Considerable artillery activity developed along the whole line in the Ypres sector, between the Menin Road and Houtholst Forest.

At one point, however, on the left of our line, where the attack was pressed with great determination and supported by troops carrying flame throwers, some of the soldiers holding our advanced posts were compelled to fall back a short distance on a front of about 200 yards.

After severe fighting last night the morning a counter-attack was launched by the British Light Infantry Brigade, which met with considerable success, with the result that the enemy troops were driven back a distance of three hundred yards beyond their former front line, and heavy losses were inflicted upon them. Our positions are completely reestablished. Our casualties in the enemy's original attack and in the subsequent fighting were light.

Success today carried out a successful raid this morning east of Laventie and with little loss to ourselves captured a few prisoners. Heated artillery showed considerable activity today at a number of points, particularly in the neighborhood of Blesquiere in the Gheluvelt, Noyelles and Arras sectors and east of Ypres.

(March 7.) The enemy's artillery activity today was followed by attacks of hostile raiding parties under cover of a thick fog against our positions. One of our men was missing from a post into which the enemy sought to force its way. Our machine gunners repulsed the raiding parties in our hands.

British artillery was active during the day south of Cambrai, at a number of points between Vermeles and Arras and east and northwest of Ypres.

FRENCH

PARIS, March 7.—The artillery fighting was rather heavy on the right bank of the Meuse, north of Hill 344 (Verdun front), and at some points in the Woerthe. There was no action on the left bank of the Meuse.

On March 6 four German airplanes were brought down by our aviators. Our bombing squadrons dropped 12,000 kilograms (more than thirteen tons) of explosives on railway stations and munitions depots in the enemy zone.

MACEDONIAN FRONT.—Heavy artillery fighting occurred in the regions of Lake Dolan and the Vardar, north of Lannica and in the Cerna bend. Our raiding parties brought back Bulgarian prisoners.

GERMAN

BERLIN, March 8 (DAY).—Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—By successful reconnaissance thirty Belgians were taken prisoner east of Mierik, and twenty-three English northeast of Festubert.

Artillery and mine-thrasher fire revived in the evening in some sectors.

Storming detachments brought back a number of French prisoners as a result of a raid east of Laneuville, south of Berry-au-Bac. Otherwise the fighting was limited to destructive fire, which increased temporarily in the evening in some sectors.

Front of Duke Albrecht.—On the Lorraine front the French artillery developed lively activity between Sedan and Metz.

Italian Front

ITALIAN ROME, March 7.—Unfavorable weather has hindered all infantry action and greatly minimized the activity of the artillery. Our batteries fired with some persistence on enemy troops in movement in the Val Brena and in the region of Col della Baretta. Repeated bursts of fire occurred in Val Lagarina and in the plain south of Ponte di Piave.

March 8.—In the Lanchi Basin in the enemy's sector the Austrians harassed the enemy's position, provoking a brisk reaction. In the Val Rofreda, on the Austrian front, the Austrians attempted to reach our lines were met by machine gun fire and put to flight. In the eastern sector of the Asiago Plateau and in the region of Monte della Frail the artillery on both sides was more active at times.

British batteries and aviators downed hostile aircraft and set fire to two captive balloons. Naval seaplanes dropped two tons of bombs on enemy encampments below Graciosa on the lower Piave.

loads of frozen meat and 1,000 carloads of dried fruit.

Explanation of the preliminary peace treaty with Rumania is made in a statement issued to the Austrian press at Vienna. It says that the Dobruja was transferred to the Central Powers as a whole in order to make the decision easier for Rumania.

The frontier adjustments in Transylvania, in general, mean the protection of the Iron Gates and the Petrozino mines as well as precaution against fresh surprise attacks. The new frontier, however, will not so deeply into Rumania as the economic demands of the evacuation of Austria-Hungary by Rumanian troops affects a strip of Bukovina still occupied by the Rumanians.

Finally, the statement says, the stipulation that Rumania must give transport facilities for the troops and transports of the Central Powers to Odessa appears necessary in order to safeguard the shipment of large grain supplies from Odessa by way of the Volga, Dnieper and Danube Rivers to the Central Empires.

Announcement of the conclusion of a preliminary peace with Rumania was received with cheers in the Austrian lower house. After the outbreak of enthusiasm, Dr. Wimmer, Minister of Finance, arose and spoke of the necessity of changing the government's financial credits to the government.

Rumanians Are Indignant at the German Terms

Bitter Pill for Little Kingdom, But She Is Helpless Before

JASSY, Rumania, Monday, Tuesday, March 5.—Intense indignation is felt by the army and the people of Rumania over the terms of the preliminary peace imposed upon Rumania by the Central Powers. With its military forces scattered and its hopeless strategic position, Rumania had no recourse except to yield to her powerful and ruthless foe.

The Rumanian example is pointed to as a repetition of the bitter fate suffered by Serbia and Belgium.

The royal family is greatly depressed over the disastrous course of events. Both the King and the Queen, through the Associated Press, express the earnest hope that the American people will have a sympathetic appreciation of the final peace terms, and that the warm friendship that has always existed between the two nations will in no wise be impaired. None is felt by the Rumanian people that the people of the world peace comes at the expense of the sacrifices now being made by Rumania will be recognized and recompensed.

Rumania's delegates at the final peace conference in Bucharest will be Mr. Argetoianu, Minister of Justice; General Lupescu, of the Rumanian Army; Colonel Diresen, former Military Attaché at Berlin; Mr. Papin, former Rumanian Minister to Turkey; and Mr. Barthele, of the Foreign Office.

The American Red Cross and all other foreign missions in Rumania are making plans to leave, their departure being compelled by the peace terms.

Under the peace terms, Rumania not only will have to give up Dobruja, lose control of the Danube and endure other great economic sacrifices, but she will be compelled to yield to Germany large wheat, petroleum and salt concessions. It is understood that Germany will have control of the Rumanian railways for a period of fifteen years and will have possession of the four principal fortified passes through the Carpathians. All German goods are to enter Rumania free of duty while all Rumanian goods will go into Germany under the old tariff, with the exception of certain reductions.

Germany served her final ultimatum on Rumania yesterday, giving the little kingdom only twenty-four hours in which to make a final decision. A Crown Council was held, and it was decided that Rumania, completely isolated and without outside support, would have to bow to the force of circumstances and take a course from which there appeared to be no escape.

Prime Minister Bratianu, who attended the meeting, declared that no nation could accept terms so humiliating. King Ferdinand asked him if he would assume his old position at the head of the Cabinet and accept the responsibility for refusing Germany's terms. Bratianu replied he could not undertake individually to bear such a burden.

Rumanian Oil to Free Germany of Dependence on U. S.

AMSTERDAM, March 7.—The "Hamburger Fremdenblatt," a copy of which has been received here, says it is probable that Germany would be freed of its dependence on the United States for oil by utilizing the Rumanian petroleum industry, and that she thus hopes to be independent in this respect of the United States.

The Vienna "Fremdenblatt" says the Ukrainian government is endeavoring to deliver to the Central Powers by the middle of March 30,000 carloads of grain, 1,200 carloads of sugar, 2,000 car-

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Italian Machine Guns Put Foe to Flight

LONDON, March 8.—Despite unfavorable weather conditions, there was a resumption of sharp infantry and artillery fighting yesterday along the northern Italian front.

On the western side of the Asiago Plateau parties of Austrian troops, pressing forward to the attack, were raked by Italian machine gun fire and put to flight, according to to-day's communique from Rome. In the Posina Valley, Italian patrols "harassed the enemy effectively," the statement adds, while, at other points in the mountain sector, there were artillery duels of increasing violence.

The British airmen are continuing their effective work in cooperation with their allies, bringing down several hostile aircraft and two captive balloons yesterday. Naval seaplanes carried out a damaging raid on the Austrian campments near Graciosa, on the lower Piave, where the big guns of the opposing forces still maintain a fire which at times has reached a great intensity.

British Casualties Decline Week's Report Shows Lowest Figure in Months

LONDON, March 7.—For the first week of March British casualties were 3,343, the lowest of any week for several months. The official report for the week ending to-day follows:

Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 63; men, 628. Wounded or missing: Officers, 179; men, 2,173.

The lowest previous week for several months was the last week of February, in which there were 3,571 casualties. The total casualties for February, a low month, were 18,991.

The text of the statement reads: "From Monday to Thursday our line astride the Jerusalem-Nabulus road was steadily advanced. Little opposition was encountered. Yesterday the advance was to a maximum depth of three miles on a frontage of eighteen miles."

"On Wednesday night the enemy blew up his bridge over the River Jordan at El Ghoranich."

"During the week successful bombing raids were carried out by our aviators."

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